

The Goodland Republic.

GOODLAND. - KANSAS.

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-BY-

J. H. STEWART, Editor and Publisher.

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It is reported that the wheat harvest in the Argentine republic this year is likely to be the heaviest ever known.

ANY comparison, however, which can be made of the people's party vote last fall and this, shows that it has held its strength remarkably well.

CHAIRMAN TAUBENECK hits the nail squarely on the head when he says: "It is easier for a hen to lay a fresh egg than to purify a bad one, hence the futility of attempting to reform the old parties." Both are bad eggs.

WHEN Queen Victoria is rigged out for a state occasion like a "drawing room," it is no unusual thing to see her display \$70,000 worth of jewelry spread upon her comfortable robes of office.

AGRICULTURAL labor is said to be so scarce in some of the midland counties of England that the crops are lying on the fields ungathered, notwithstanding that wages have been advanced 20 per cent.

HIRAM CHASE, a full-blooded Indian of the Omaha tribe, has been admitted to practice in the federal court at Omaha. Mr. Chase is the first Indian ever admitted to the practice of law in Nebraska.

It is somewhat difficult to see what cause the Kansas republicans have for whooping it up this year. If it had not been for the democratic aid their list of successes would not have occupied much space in the newspapers.

MISS PAULINE COHEN, postmistress of Sitka, Alaska, and daughter of one of the earliest American settlers in the territory, took her first railroad ride the other day in Seattle. She is described as young, refined, and a charming conversationalist.

SENATOR PLUMB evidently understood what was to follow when he asserted a few weeks before the election that there was room for only two parties in this country. The people's party is one, and the two old parties have combined as the other.

BONINGERSOLL, notwithstanding his agnosticism, frequently gives utterance to sentiments when considering the conditions of the poor people of this country, that are more in harmony with the teachings of Christ than are to be heard in our fashionable pulpits.

THE Farmers' Advocate of Yates Center, truthfully says: "When the republican press learns to tell the truth, there will be no more republican party. Without falsehood, slander and appeal to the slavish passions and prejudices of men, that organization could not exist long enough to draft a platform or write a resolution."

COMMISSIONER RAUM of the pension bureau has received a letter from Minister Ityan, at the city of Mexico, in which he states that legal tender notes of the United States bear a premium in Mexico of 30 per cent. In other words, a legal tender of the United States of the denomination of \$10 will buy thirteen Mexican dollars.

THE Kansas City Times puts it neatly when it says: "One Pittsburg firm has assessed its laborers 15 cents each day to recover the funds advanced to the Ohio campaign. They have been paying \$1.50 per day for ten hours. They now demand the same hours for \$1.35 a day. When it is considered that McKinley passed his bill to protect labor it is only fair that labor should pay the campaign costs."

WHAT will be the issues before the American people in the presidential campaign of 1892? Doubtless the tariff and free coinage of silver will

ent quite a figure. The people's party platform will force a broader scope for political discussion and action. The increase of the circulating medium, the repeal of the national banking law and a direct issue of currency by the government, and a graduated tax on incomes will be living issues. Then the land question and the governmental control of the means of transportation will figure in the fight.

WHAT ARE THE FRUITS?

He who spake as never man spake said: "By their fruits ye shall know them." What are the fruits of the protective tariff system of the last quarter of a century? Answer—31,100 millionaires; 1,000,000 men, willing and anxious to toil, out of employment; 500,000 tramps; less than one two-thousandth part of the population owning more than one-half of the accumulated wealth of the country; agriculture depressed and the millions of men asking for employment, treated like impudent meddlers begging for bread. This is the fruit of the upas tree of protection to American industries.

Agricultural lands in the last quarter of a century have decreased in value 50 per cent. and yet the farmers of this country, owning less than 22 per cent. of the wealth of the country, pay over 80 per cent. of the taxes levied and collected. Two-thirds of the wealth of the country is not assessed one farthing for the purposes of taxation, and yet the government has the power to force every taxpayer in the land to offer his life in defense of that untaxed wealth. This is a beautiful (?) condition of things and justifies the words of Senator Stewart: "If there is no reason nor humanity in the possessors of accumulated capital, there is power in revolution."

Let us compare a period of free trade with this period of protection. The assessed value of taxable property in the United States in 1850 was \$6,024,666,909. In 1860, after ten years of low tariff it was, \$12,084,560,005 more than double. During this time we doubled the capital employed, and the number of laborers, all under a low tariff. Now in contrast to this take ten years of high tariff, from 1870 to 1880. In 1870 with an inflated currency the assessed valuation of taxable property was \$14,178,886,732, while in 1880, ten years of peace and high tariff, it was only \$16,902,993,543, increasing in that decade only \$2,724,106,811 advancing only 15 per cent as against 100 per cent of the low tariff decade.

During this high tariff decade we lost 135 implement factories, 2,997 ready made clothing factories, 2,420 iron and steel factories twenty-six worsted goods factories. We are indebted for these figures to Spofford's American almanac. He is the liberian of congress and a staunch republican. The country increased in taxable wealth from 1850 to 1860 ten years 100 per cent., from 1860 to 1890 thirty years, 50 per cent. How is this for the protection system in comparison with free tariff? But we will suppose a reply, "that this takes no account of the untaxed and untaxable wealth." We answer, untaxed wealth is like poison in the blood, and better out than in the "system."

What does the protective tariff protect? Answer—millionaires, monopolists, the money power. That the protection benefits or protects the agriculturist, the small manufacturer, the mechanic, the skilled laborer, or the day laborer, is false as anything can be. Imported manufacturers pay a duty, which enables the home manufacture to realize the corresponding advance, in price of commodities, which the consumer pays, whilst imported labor pays no tax and the home laborer is compelled to compete with the foreigner.

THE Denver News says: In his letter to the New Orleans bankers' convention Secretary Foster asserted that the price of silver had been kept down by imports of that metal. We find in the report of imports and exports, issued from the treasury department, that for the ten months of this year ending October 31, the exports of silver exceeded imports by over \$7,500,000. Which is correct Secretary Foster as the letter writer, or Secretary Foster as the statistician? Furthermore the figures for 1890 show that there was an excess of silver exports, so that by the

figures of his own bureau the secretary of the treasury is shown to have falsified the real facts about the foreign movement of silver in his published letters to the bankers

EDITOR'S STUDY.

It has become an established custom for the governors of the various states of the union to compliment each other with a copy of their Thanksgiving proclamations. A great deal of taste is displayed in printing these proclamations. The finest of paper is used and the type is selected with a view to making these souvenirs worthy of preservation. They vary in size from a note head to a show bill, and in many cases the great seal of the state stands out prominent over a gold wafer. We have selected a few from the proclamations that especially remember the poor, and have copied the especial reference.

President Harrison says: "It is very glad incident of the marvelous prosperity which has crowned the year now drawing to a close that its helpful and reassuring touch has been felt by all our people. It has been as wide as our country, and so special that every home has felt its comforting influence."

Governor A. B. Fleming, of West Virginia, says: "Let us by acts of kindness and deeds of charity remember all who need our sympathy and help."

The people of Arkansas are reminded by Governor James P. Eagle that "The sick, the poor and the unfortunate should not be forgotten, but should be remembered in sympathy, and in such a substantial way that the day may be to them a day of thanksgiving indeed."

Governor Edward B. Winaus of Michigan says: "Providence has greatly favored us and for those favors, we should not be unmindful of our obligation to those who suffer from poverty and misfortune; but, by ministrations to their wants, bring gladness to their hearts and joy to their homes."

From far off Alaska comes the Thanksgiving proclamation of Governor Lyman E. Knapp. He says: "And we shall do well to show our gratitude by substantial acts of benevolence to those less fortunate than ourselves, and by such ministrations of love and kindness to all our fellows as shall tend to lighten human burdens and quicken the promptings of human hearts to grateful recognition of the universal fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man."

Governor William E. Russell of Massachusetts, believes that "Thanksgiving to God is ever the duty and privilege of dependence and love. Let us remember that our homage is never so pleasing to Him as when the heart that renders it is full of charity and love for all His children."

Joseph K. Toole, Montana's executive, recommends that "on that day business should be suspended, that the great heart of humanity may have a chance to do good."

We think it a matter of regret that President Harrison started out with a statement that would make a special reference to the poor contradictory and that his mention was so brief and indefinite. Here is the concluding paragraph: "Among the appropriate observances of the day are rest from toil, worship in the public congregation, the renewal of family ties about our American firesides, and thoughtful helpfulness towards those who suffer lack of the body or of the spirit."

The good book says: "Blessed is he that remembereth the poor, the Lord will reward him in the day of trouble."

PRESS COMMENT.

Should Come to America. Toledo Blade: There have been so many cases of the bursting of big guns on British war vessels that the men are getting afraid to fire them off. The British should come over and buy some American guns.

He Was a Rapper. Christian Advocate: It is reported that when the bishop of Peterboro, England, was ordained, recently, he rapped his pastoral staff on the door of the church for the purpose of exorcising all the evil spirits from the interior. Will not somebody rap the church of England hard enough to exorcise this spirit of medieval nonsense?

Chilian Barbarities. New York Press: The queer excuse has been given for the savage attack upon American sailors at Valparaiso, that the Chilians are such a barbarous and cruel race that the outrage should not be accounted extraordinary. Facts that have recently been made public go far to support the charge of Chilian barbarities, the slaughter of the enemy's wounded, the tearing of slain Balmaceda's general limbs from limb, the destruction of the dead by burning with kerosene oil—all these outrages present a picture of horror without parallel in this age and on this continent. Dahomy or Ashantee could hardly offer anything worse in the way of atrocities.

But that is no excuse for Chilian's slaughter of our sailors. Indeed, Chilian barbarity would afford a sound pretext for action much harsher than that already taken by the United States. In dealing with barbarians negotiation is usually preceded by gunpowder. President Harrison has seen fit, by an extreme stretch of comity, to treat the Chilians as a civilized nation. It remains for them to justify the President's lenient and considerate attitude. If they wait too long Americans may conclude that a mistake was made in drawing a distinction between Chilian and Algiers.

Told It For Fun. When you please the crowd you're seeking By telling a story rare, Remember the words you're speaking Will be treasured by some one there. And they'll cause you humiliation Before their race they're run, And pain and mortification, The words that you spoke in fun.

The Goodland State Bank.

Capital \$10,000. Individual Responsibility, \$35,000. Subject to inspection by the State Bank Commissioner and authorized and chartered under the new banking law of the state of Kansas. COLLECTIONS A SPECIALTY. Largest Capital, and oldest bank in Sherman County.

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We are owners of a Complete Set of Abstracts of Title to All Real Property IN SHERMAN COUNTY. We have "Tylers System" of ABSTRACTS, and with Ten years experience in this line we are enabled to do work correctly. Our books are the most complete of any system known. They show all Transfers, Judgments, Mechanics Liens, Wills, Affidavits, Probate matter, and all instruments of any nature which in any way effects the title in the land, AND ARE KEPT UP TO DATE. If you have any work in this line it will pay you to call on us as there is nothing of so much importance to you as to know just how the title to your property stands.

RUSSELL & DONCARLOS, Abstractors.

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Located at Goodland, Kansas, has

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They Take The Cake. When you want something that is fine be sure and call on Reynolds, at the art Studio. He is using the new ARISTO paper exclusively, and his work is far superior to anything that has been turned out in the west. Call and be convinced.

C. R. I. & P. Ry. Time Table.	
TRAINS WEST.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
No. 15, Mail and Express 12:20 p. m.	No. 16, Vestibule " 12:25 a. m.
No. 15, Express 12:20 a. m.	No. 16, Express 12:20 a. m.
TRAINS EAST.	
ARRIVE	DEPART
No. 15, Mail and Express 2:10 p. m.	No. 14, Vestibule " 1:45 a. m.
No. 15, Express 1:30 a. m.	No. 14, Express 1:30 a. m.
Local freight goes east 7:30 a. m. arrives from the east at 4:00.	
All trains run on mountain time, which is one hour slower than central time.	
Tickets on sale to all points in U. S. of Canada, night or day. Our fast freight leaving at 8:55 a. m. and will get your stock into Kansas City at 5 next morning.	
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DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Representative	F. E. Yerrick
Sheriff	J. B. Shearer
Clerk	E. J. Scott
Treasurer	B. F. Brown
Register of Deeds	J. W. Hodges
Probate Judge	W. A. Umbarger
Clerk District Court	W. H. Proctor
Superintendent	J. F. Kimmel
Surveyor	D. A. Long
Commissioners	G. H. Austin J. H. Hardy I. Houston

FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The Sherman County Farmers' Alliance meets at the Court House in Goodland in regular session the 2nd Saturday in each month at 10 o'clock a. m. Open session the 4th Saturday of each month at 1 o'clock p. m.

H. S. GROVES, Pres. DAVID BENNETT, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' ALLIANCE.

Goodland Assembly No. 101 Industrial Citizens' Alliance meets in Tomblin's hall every Saturday night at 8 p. m. W. C. BERRY, Pres. C. A. FITCH, Sec'y.

CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Services at the Court House. Preaching by F. P. Franklin, the first and third Lords Days at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Communion at 11 a. m. All will receive a hearty welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. E. W. Fairchild Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m., every Sunday. Prayer and praise service Thursday evening at 8 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH.

E. E. Goodrich, pastor. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursdays at 8 p. m.

SOCIETIES.

GOODLAND CAMP NO. 811 M. W. A. Meets in Memorial hall the first and third Friday nights of each month. G. B. DICKEY, O. D. DICKEY, Clerk. Consul

A. O. U. W.

Goodland Lodge No. 292 meets every second and fourth Saturday nights of each month in Dr. Rush's office. Transient brothers invited. J. M. POFF, M. W.

B. OF L. F.

Tip Top Lodge, No. 396, meets on Monday at 7:30 p. m. in Fireman's Hall. Officers: P. J. McBRIDE, Master, A. F. KIRTH, Secretary.

B. OF L. E.

Meets every Tuesday at 2:30 p. m. at Fireman's hall. Officers: Wm. Greenhill, C. E. W. W. Leeman, F. E. A. G. Patrick, F. A. E. C. B. Langdon, S. A. E.

GOODLAND CHAPTER H. A. M. Meets in stated convocation Monday evening of each week. Visiting companions welcomed. J. G. BOURNE, O. H. SMITH, H. P. Secretary.

G. A. R.

Post W. S. Robinson, No. 428, meets at 1 o'clock p. m., the first Saturday of each month, and at 10 o'clock a. m., the third Saturday of each month. All comrades invited to attend. Meet in Memorial Hall. A. H. FORD, P. C.

A. F. & A. M.

Goodland Lodge No. 321 meets Wednesday on or before the full moon and on Wednesday two weeks thereafter. Visiting brethren cordially invited. J. H. TAIT, W. M.

I. O. O. F.

Goodland Lodge No. 328 meets every Tuesday evening. All visiting brethren are cordially invited. F. L. JOHNSON, H. S. RULON, R. S. N. G.

K. OF P.

Eustis Lodge No. 21 meets every Thursday at 8 p. m. in Memorial Hall. Visiting Knights in good standing are cordially invited to attend. W. C. BERRY, C. C.

M. M. A.

Meets the second and fourth Friday of each month, in the Memorial Hall. F. HENDERSON, V. C.

K. OF L.

Meet at Tomblin's hall every Friday evening. W. A. Umbarger, J. W. Noyert, M. W. Sec'y.

Scientific American Agency for

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